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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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20/991 7590 08/05/2008 THE DIRECTV GROUP, INC. PATENT DOCKET ADMINISTRATION CA / LA1 / A109 2230 E. IMPERIAL HIGHWAY EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245				
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CHIN, RICKY				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/759,679

Applicant(s)

ARSENAULT ET AL.

Examiner

RICKY CHIN

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Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 April 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 20-22, 44-46 and 48-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 20-22, 44-46 and 48-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-85/06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2-19-08; 4-14-08; 5-29-08
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

2. Specification

Applicants request to amend the specification for insertion on page 1, lines 3 is disregarded. If an incorporation by reference statement is included in an amendment to the specification after the filing date of the application, the amendment is not proper (See MPEP 201.06(c)).

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thornton*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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4. Claim 20 rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,701,528. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claim 20 of the current application is merely broader than that of patented claim 1 and therefore is anticipated as an obvious variant.

Claim 44 rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 20 of U.S. Patent No. 6,701,528. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claim 44 of the current application is merely broader than that of patented claim 20 and therefore is anticipated as an obvious variant.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 20-21, 44-45, 48 and 50-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ebisawa, US 6,263,504 in view of Artigalas et al., US 6,091,883.

Regarding claim 20, Ebisawa teaches a method of storing a video program in response to a user demand (col. 6, lines 12-34), wherein the video

program is repeatedly transmitted on one of a plurality of channels, each repeated transmission separated in time from a preceding transmission of the video program by a retransmission interval and being transmitted on a different channel than the previous transmission (see fig. 3 and col. 4 lines 11-35, which discloses transmitting a program on different channels offset by a transmission interval), and selecting at least one of a plurality of video programs (col. 6 lines 12-19). Furthermore, Ebisawa (col. 9 lines 30-55) also discloses that it is possible to transmit multiplexed video data of a plurality of channels by multiplexing the data from a number of data transmitting units as depicted in Fig.7 and being able to select a desired channel from among the plurality of channels on the receiving side. Ebisawa does not explicitly teach of receiving a plurality of time segments of the selected video program in parallel, wherein each of the time segments is received on a different one of the channels.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Artigas further elaborates and exemplifies reception of one or more broadcasting channels simultaneously (col.3 lines 10-13) wherein several channels of programs are received and recorded in parallel (See col. 4 lines 10-35). Hence, since several channels of programs are received in parallel, the time segments transmitted of the NVOD program of Ebisawa may also be received in parallel according to Artigas since the time segments are also merely transmitted programs on different channels.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ebisawa and

Artigas for the mere benefit of providing the user with a more minimal waiting time and to be able to provide playback functions.

Regarding claim 21, Ebisawa further teaches the method of claim 20, wherein the time segments of the selected video program are staggered in time by the retransmission interval (see col. 4 lines 30-35 which discloses staggering the program by 10 minutes).

Regarding claims 44 and 45, the claims have been analyzed and rejected with regards to claims 20 and 21.

Regarding claims 48 and 50, see analysis of claim 44. Furthermore, the combination further discloses of an input device for accepting a selection of at least one of a plurality of video programs for VOD service (See Ebisawa, col.5 lines 20-25 and Fig. 1, element 24 which discloses the control input which receives a command input from an input unit 41, such as a remote control); a tuner for receiving multiple segments of the selected video program in parallel, wherein each segment is received on one of the plurality of channels (See Ebisawa, col. 9 lines 30-55 which discloses a selecting unit where the desired channel is selected). Ebisawa, in col.9 lines 3-55 also discloses that it is possible to transmit multiplexed video data of a plurality of channels by multiplexing the data from a number of data transmitting units as depicted in Fig.7 and being able to select a desired channel from among the plurality of channels on the receiving

side. Ebisawa further discloses of a storage device, for pre-storing a first segment of the selected video program (See Ebisawa, col. 6 lines 12-19, which discloses the MO disc 25 and data storage unit 22 which stores the first 10 minutes of program-1 in advance), and for storing subsequent segments of the selected video program in parallel while retrieving the pre-stored first segment of the selected video program (Ebisawa, col. 5 lines 44-49 and col. 9 lines 24-30 which discloses that the plurality of heads independently access the storage regions so the reading and writing of the data can be simultaneously carried out and that more than two heads may be used). Ebisawa does not explicitly teach of receiving a plurality of time segments of the selected video program in parallel, wherein each of the time segments is received on a different one of the channels.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Artigas discloses a tuner (Fig. 1, 1) and further elaborates and exemplifies of a means of reception of one or more broadcasting channels simultaneously (col.3 lines 10-13) wherein several channels of programs are received and recorded in parallel (See col. 4 lines 10-35). Furthermore, Artigas discloses of simultaneous recording and/or reading of several programs and where the recording can be done on two or more channels in parallel (See Artigas, col. 2 lines 65-67; col. 4 lines 3-53). Hence, since several channels of programs are received in parallel, the time segments transmitted of the NVD program of Ebisawa may also be received in parallel according to Artigas since the time segments are also merely transmitted programs on different channels. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the

teachings of Ebisawa and Artigalas for the benefit of enabling the user more rapid updating of his video and greater flexibility in the restitution of recorded programs as well as of providing the user with a more minimal waiting time and to be able to provide playback functions.

Regarding claim 51, the claim has been analyzed and rejected fro the same reasons set forth in claim 21.

Regarding claim 52, see analysis of claim 48. The apparatus of claim 48 would imply performing the functions of pre-storing a video program comprising of receiving and storing a first segment of a selected video program as claimed.

The combined teaching of Ebisawa and Artigalas also teaches of wherein the portions of the first segment are received and stored on the plurality of channels in parallel. Since the time of retransmission interval is not stated, the first segment can be construed as the entire temporal length of the selected video as a whole, the first segment thereby being pre-stored as the entire selected video. Thus, the portions and time segments of the first segment (the entire selected video program) is received and stored on the plurality of channels in parallel as described in the analysis of claims 20 and 44.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Ebisawa and Artigalas for the mere benefit of having increased flexibility with channel

surfing and being able to satisfy a viewers request for a program in a more timely manner.

7. Claims 22 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ebisawa, US 6,263,504 in view of Artigalas et al., US 6,091,883 as applied to claims 20 and 44 respectively and in further view of Reynolds et al., US 6,934,963.

Regarding claims 22 and 46, Ebisawa (col. 5 lines 44-47 and col. 9 lines 24-35) and Artigalas (col. 22 lines 65-67) discloses of simultaneous record and reproduction. The combination does not explicitly teach of selection of receiving the selected second video in real time while receiving the plurality of time segments of the selected at least one of a plurality of video programs in parallel. However, in the same field in endeavor, to further elaborate and exemplify the teachings of simultaneous record and reproduction as taught by Ebisawa and Artigalas, Reynolds teaches a system for simultaneous watch and record of programs from multiple channels (See col. 20 lines 40-43) which would meet the limitation of selecting and receiving a second program.

Therefore, it would have been obvious of one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the teachings of Ebisawa and Artigalas with that of Reynolds for the benefit of the viewer being able to watch other programs that they do not have the option of watching in the future and to be able to watch programs while recording simultaneously.

8. Claims 49 and 53-57 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ebisawa, US 6,263,504 in view of Artigalas et al., US 6,091,883 and in further view of Okura et al., US 6,487,722.

Regarding claim 49, Ebisawa and Artigalas when combined teach the limitations set forth in claim 48. However, the combination as a whole fails to explicitly teaches of a memory for storing a program guide having an entry for each of the video programs or of a processor coupled to the input device and tuner, and the memory, for scanning the program guide for a VOD service indicator, and for identifying the video program associated with the VOD service indicator as the selected video program.

Okura teaches of an EPG system wherein the EPG is stored in memory (See Fig. 2, 51 which discloses an EPG data memory). The processor 44 is also coupled to the input device 61, tuner 41 and memory 50-53 for scanning a guide for a VOD service indicator and for identifying the video program associated with the VOD service indicator as the selected video program (See col. 10 lines 13-52, which discloses that the CPU judges where the EPG data includes a program flag and reads out the corresponding symbol data which is then outputted to the OSD control section).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ebisawa and Artigalas with that of Okura for the benefit of providing viewers quickly and

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reliably with information that characterizes each program with a more visual convenience.

Regarding claim 53, Ebisawa and Artigalas when combined teach the limitations set forth in claim 52. However, the combined teachings as a whole do not explicitly teach of scanning a program guide having an entry for each of the video programs for a VOD service indicator and identifying a video program associated with the VOD service indicator as the selected video program. Okura teaches of an EPG system (see rejection set forth in claim 49), which discloses these features.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ebisawa and Artigalas with that of Okura for the benefit of providing viewers quickly and reliably with information that characterizes each program with a more visual convenience.

Regarding claim 54, Ebisawa and Artigalas when combined teach the limitations set forth in claim 52. However, the combined teachings as a whole do not explicitly teach of accepting a selection of at least one of the video programs for VOD service; and associating the VOD indicator with the entry of each video program selected for VOD service. Okura teaches of an EPG system (see rejection set forth in claim 49), which clearly discloses these features.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ebisawa and Artigalas with that of Okura for the benefit of providing viewers quickly and reliably with information that characterizes each program with a more visual convenience.

Regarding claim 55, Ebisawa and Artigalas when combined teach the limitations set forth in claim 52. However, the combined teachings as a whole do not explicitly teach of scanning a program guide having an entry for each of the video programs to identify at least one video program scheduled to be repeatedly transmitted on one of the plurality of channels.

Okura teaches of scanning a program guide that discloses this feature (See col. 11 lines 47-53, which discloses that a program flag is transmitted to display the symbol "Last" of NVOD).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ebisawa and Artigalas with that of Okura for the benefit of providing viewers quickly and reliably with information that characterizes each program with a more visual convenience.

Regarding claims 56-57, see claim 55. Ebisawa and Artigalas when combined teach the limitations set forth in claim 52. However, the combined teachings as a whole do not explicitly teach of the step of comparing the video

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program information for each of the entries wherein the video program information comprises a program title and unique identifier. Okura teaches of wherein the video program information comprises a title (See col. 10 lines 65-57, which discloses that it is judged whether titles have been rendered in all the display areas). Okura also teaches of wherein the video program information comprises a unique identifier (See col. 11 lines 24-31, which discloses several different unique identifiers).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ebisawa and Artigalas with that of Okura for the benefit of providing viewers quickly and reliably with information that characterizes each program with a more visual convenience.

Contact

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ricky Chin whose telephone number is 571-270-3753. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Koenig can be reached on 571-272-7296. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information

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for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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